

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 4.

The anxiety of our machine contemporaries to have Judge Estee coincide with Judge Gear in the constitution and flag theory is only equalled by their fear that he will not.

If any one thinks that the rice and taro fields, because of some movement in the water, do not breed mosquitoes, it is a sure sign that he has never been compelled to sleep in their neighborhood.

If the Pacific Cable company will run a branch cable from Fanning Island to this port it would prove a useful feeder for the main line and might come in handy some day even for imperialistic purposes.

The arrival of the Olympic ends all immediate fears of a flour and feed famine, but in view of the continuance of the strike at San Francisco the discreet citizen will lay in an extra supply of things he may need.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," quotes Sixto Lopez. Very likely. But what has that got to do with the Philippine question? Nobody proposes to keep the Filipinos voiceless in their own tax concerns.

Judge Little may be credited with industry. He has made hours for his court which expedite business. In these days when trial judges take long vacations under pay for the sake of doing private business of politics, it is refreshing to find a Judge who shows the effects of hustling serum in the blood.

The announcement that Oahu College, during the year to come, will branch out in the way of lectures and entertainments, ought to please the friends of that historic seat of learning. It has seemed to us that the College has kept itself too much in the shade of its sequestered campus, and that its health requires that it seek more of the sunlight of publicity. People come to Honolulu and live for a long time with the vaguest ideas of Oahu College and of what it stands for. Leading schools in other places are always in evidence through lectures given in town, forensic contests, prize debates, dramatic or musical entertainments, but save at commencement and at field days on its own grounds, Oahu College does nothing to get the eye and ear of the community. Some of the old-timers know it well, but interest in a big local school should not be confined to a single element in the neighborhood but should be cultivated in the widest practicable field.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

We are much of the opinion that, irrespective of the rock crusher issue, the insane asylum ought to be moved beyond the limits of the city. We take the same view of the Queen's Hospital, though that, of course, is a private institution, and can stay or go as it pleases. As for the asylum it was originally put a long way from town because of the wish to get for its inmates the benefit of rural quiet. Altitude was also desirable in this climate, but the question of roads intervened and a location on the level had to be taken. With the lapse of years the town began to encroach upon the asylum and now a considerable number of people are living in its vicinity. More are to come. This must make the site less and less desirable.

Supt. Boyd is of the opinion that the asylum would do well to sell its present location for the large sum it ought to bring and put up modern structures on public land further out. An ideal site might be had just behind and a trifle above Punchbowl—a place of cool air, quiet and magnificent vistas—ideal in case that it would not be in peril also of encroachment. There are sites on the lower slopes of Diamond Head and far up the Nuuanu valley on the high rise at the foot of the precipitous ridges. The insane would be better off there than where they are now detained.

The issue seems to be: Shall the asylum be removed to a more healthful place where better buildings can be had or shall the only convenient and suitable rock quarry, used to get material for street-making, be abandoned? If the former, money will be made by the sale of the present site and the chances of the recovery of insane patients bettered; if the latter, the cost of giving Honolulu acceptable streets must be greatly increased and the area of street improvement correspondingly lessened.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although the Danish West Indian Islands are not needed so badly as they were, the United States may well buy them at the stated price, \$3,500,000, to avoid trouble about them later. It would be embarrassing if Denmark, failing of a customer here, should offer the islands to another European power. The United States, unless prepared to play the role of the dog-in-the-manger could not object to such a transfer; and to permit it might lead to the establishment of another fortified foreign outpost like Bermuda or Santa Lucia in or near North American waters. So, at \$3,500,000, it would be cheaper to buy.

The people of the Danish possessions are anxious enough to get in. Their vote in favor of the move, a generation ago, was pretty nearly unanimous. Since then they have been living from hand to mouth, their little industries prostrate for the want of an American market. Latest reports indicate that if the Stars and Stripes are raised over St. Thomas and St. Croix the inhabitants will greet them with the loyal enthusiasm which such a sign of prosperity to come might be expected to attract.

With Denmark's islands under our flag the control of the great waters washing the southern shores of the United States, the Eastern shores of Central America and the northern coast of South America will be chiefly in American hands. The insular owner next in interest will be Great Britain and after her France and Holland. But between them the Anglo-Saxon race will command the sea.

A LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Los Angeles and San Diego have let some excellent chances slip during the present strike to do business with Honolulu. For a long time past this city has been an open market for staples such as Southern California produce, and up to the arrival yesterday of the Olympic there was an actual famine in some essential supplies. A shipload of flour and feed would have been taken at high prices at any time during the month of August and we do not doubt, that such a consignment would find ready buyers during the month of September. Had a cable been laid orders would doubtless have gone, long before this, to the Southern California ports.

We should think that commercial wisdom would suggest to some of our merchants the propriety of doing a regular business in certain lines with the Southwestern emporiums. Strikes and lockouts are always to be expected in San Francisco; but the walking delegate is not the monarch of all he surveys at Port Los Angeles and San Diego and the people there are so solicitous for sea trade that they would not tolerate any capricious interference with ocean commerce. We doubt that they would stand unofficial meddling of any kind. This being true they are more dependable sources of supply in certain lines than is San Francisco or the Sound ports. In good years they could give us heavy supplies of hay, grain, potatoes and desirable livestock; and in every season an ample invoice of canned wares. It would surprise some of our people to know how much commercial territory Los Angeles has taken away from San Francisco. Not only has the orange belt metropolis captured the trade of Arizona and of its own great contiguity but it has invaded the San Joaquin almost as far as Fresno. It can meet San Francisco on the latter's own ground; and there is no reason to think that it would find itself handicapped in competition here.

The lesson of the present strike is to extend and diversify Honolulu's commercial connections. We are doing something with the Sound country but the interest there is so much enlisted in Alaska that Seattle and Tacoma jobbers do not bother themselves to please us. But Los Angeles and San Diego, if given the chance, would tumble over themselves and each other in trying to get our trade. It might pay to encourage that propensity.

CHINESE LABOR.

The decision of the Supreme Court, vesting in Congress the control of Territories, makes it possible to get special legislation for the admittance of Chinese labor to these islands. Whether there is any probability that such a course will be taken by Congress depends upon the fate of the broader proposition to annul or modify the Exclusion Act. If the influences against Chinese labor are strong enough to sustain the Geary law as a whole they will also be strong enough to prevent the introduction of Chinese here for special purposes.

Those who are seeking more Chinese for Hawaiian field labor would strengthen their case at Washington by urging the proviso that none of the intended immigrants nor any others of their race should be permitted to engage in the trades. The American voter does not care particularly if Chinamen till his fields and hew his wood. He is not cut out for a peasant and he does not want his son to be one; but he does object to Oriental competition in skilled labor. Whatever his reasons may be, the soundest economic principles sustain him. The highest duty of the State next to self-preservation, is to keep its citizens busy and contented, not by direct aid or employment, but by so shaping its economic affairs as to increase and diversify all the legitimate means of public industry and give the willing man or woman a chance. To import cheap skilled labor is to lessen the chance of one's countrymen, who are entitled to the right of way in return for the contributions they make to the defence and support of national institutions. The same would be true of unskilled labor except that it has now become a choice, not between Americans and foreigners so much as between one kind of foreigner and another. The rough and hard work of the Eastern States is mainly done by Italians, Hungarians, Poles and the riffraff of other European countries. Between these and the Chinese—people whose industry and integrity are proverbial—a choice is easily made. If the latter crowd out the beetle-browed ruffians from the slums of Europe, the rioters, strikers and criminals who are dumped on our shores with every incoming ship, the better for American institutions.

So far as these islands are concerned the prosperity of every white man here would be enhanced by the introduction, with the trades restriction noted, of 5000 Chinese field hands per year for a term of years. The newcomers would steady the labor market, reduce the peril of strikes, be peaceable and industrious. The welfare of the islands calls for them and Congress could do Hawaii no better service than to permit it to bring them in.

The guardian's lot is not a happy one, especially if he is a spendthrift guardian. Even Mr. Magoon must begin to lose his taste for this amusement.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Taxpayers are hereby notified that the Property Taxes for 1901 are now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts, at the times and places mentioned in the notices posted throughout the districts. Section 23, Act 51, Session Laws 1896—"If any Property Tax shall remain unpaid after the 15th day of November in any year 10 per cent of the amount of such Taxes shall be added by the Assessor to the amount of such Taxes at said date, and shall become and be collected as part of such Taxes."

All Property Taxes not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

The Delinquent List will be published after December 1st, 1901.

JAMES W. PRATT,
Assessor, 1st Division, Island of Oahu.
Sept. 1st, 1901. 5953

MUST TAKE TIME ON ASYLUM MATTER

Superintendent Boyd to Investigate the Rock Quarry Dispute.

What has been done and what remains under way furnished the basis for the discussions of the Executive Council yesterday morning. It was a long session, as the Governor had to catch up with the loose ends of public business which he had dropped when going away for his health.

The most important matter under discussion was the difference as to locations between the Board of Health and the Department of Public Works, over the Insane Asylum and the quarry and rock crusher. The matter was discussed at length and was left for the future consideration of Superintendent Boyd.

As a result of this disposition of the matter Superintendent Boyd wrote to the Board of Health acknowledging the receipt of the communication on the subject, and advising that it would have his future attention. It was understood that the matter was to be taken up for further consideration next week, which will give Mr. Boyd time for investigation before recommending action. He said that there would be no decision at once, as he would have to look into the question further than was done last week, and that when the testimony was all in there would be no trouble in reaching a decision. This would not be done however on the statement of the board without full consideration. He said it would cost \$100,000 to move the asylum and half as much to take away the rock crusher with the consequent loss of the use of the quarry and the loss too of the valuable material which is taken out of it for the roads.

Mr. Boyd outlined his course in the coming trip which he and Assistant Superintendent Campbell will make to the other islands of the group. Nothing will be decided as to the course to be pursued in making improvements until the report of these officials has been made to the Executive and then the plans for the spending of the moneys which are expected to come into the Treasury will be made.

A wholesale liquor license was granted to Macfarlane & Co. for Honolulu, Hawaii.

An exchange of lands was recommended for the widening of Richards street. John F. Bowler will take a lot on South street in exchange for a slice off his property on Richards.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated July 19, 1900, and executed by Kaia Williams, Keliialohookahi and Kaheleluhiau, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to James Berry, of the same place, said mortgage being recorded in the office of the registrar of conveyances at said Honolulu, in Liber 204, on pages 460 to 462, I, the said James Berry, mortgagee in said mortgage, named, intend to foreclose said mortgage for breach of a covenant in said mortgage contained; to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

The property described in said mortgage is as follows: All of that certain piece of or parcel of land situate at Kewalo, Honolulu, aforesaid, being lot number 27, in block 11, of the Kewalo tract, so called, and being the same premises conveyed to said Kaia Williams and Keliialohookahi by deed of Thomas J. Higgins and wife, dated February 7, 1898, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, in Liber 177, page 434.

Further notice is also hereby given that the above described property so covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1901, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day. Terms: Cash. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, H. T., September 3, 1901.

JAMES BERRY, Mortgagee.
FRANCIS J. BARRY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Love Building, Honolulu, H. T. 5953

NOTICE.

ALL NATIVE SONS OF CALIFORNIA who wish to participate in the celebration on September 9, 1901, are requested to call at the store of I. Livingston (Kash store), corner Hotel and Fort streets, and register. 5953

Notice to Native Daughters of California.

THE NATIVE BORN SONS OF California respectfully request the Native Daughters to furnish the name of their town and county, and their present addresses at their earliest convenience in order that invitations may be extended to them and their escorts to attend the entertainment and ball to be given in celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of Admission Day, September 9, 1901.

WALTER E. WALL,
Chairman of Committee.
W. P. BARRY, Secretary.
P. O. Box 272.
Honolulu, August 29, 1901. 5949

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Every Exertion a Task Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—with out appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

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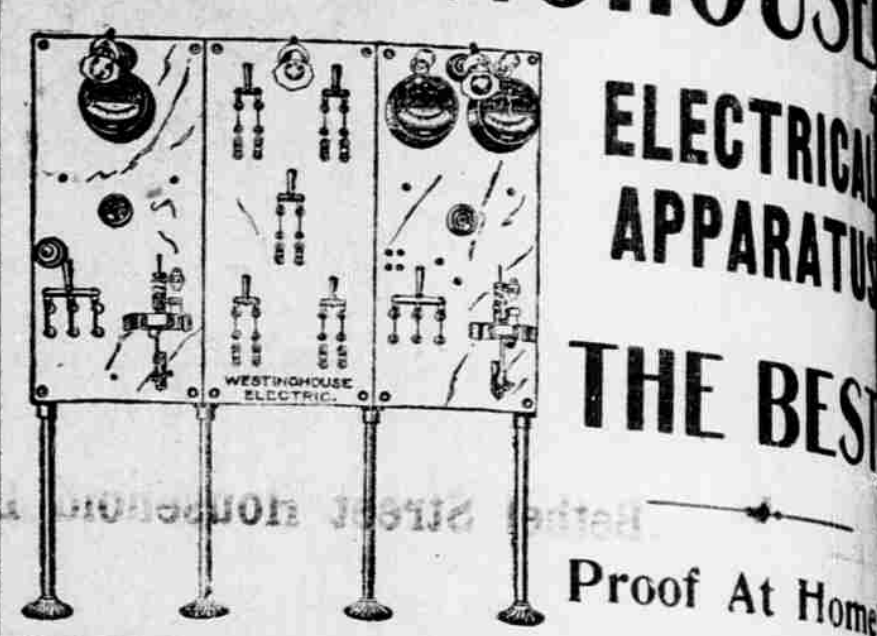
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